

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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BY THOMAS SMITH,  
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## LEXINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Tobacco            | \$ 1 50 a 2 00 |
| Temp               | 6 00 a 7 00    |
| Arms               | 9 00 a 10 00   |
| Beef               | 2 00 a 2 50    |
| Pork               | 2 50 a 2 75    |
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| Whiskey (per gal.) | 0 30 a 0 37    |

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

## OBSERVATIONS

OF THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS OF THE  
TRANSYLVANIA DEBATING SOCIETY.  
[Continued.]

### LETTER II.

I am not less eager, my dear friend, to give you an account of two other interesting gentlemen who have not in a small degree struck my imagination. I feel myself happy in contributing to the pleasure and improvement of those who may deem my observations worthy of perusal, and I therefore anticipate more than an ordinary degree of attention: for he will always command more respect, who devotes his time to the benefit of others, than he who writes to gratify the fancied superiority of pride, the vanity of ostentation, or the meaner of cupidity. That you may have then an exact idea of the gentlemen, each of whose characters I will endeavour to pourtray, I proceed to give you the following sketch. The first, Mr. H. . . . is a young speaker of very handsome talents. Nature designed him for a poet, but the peculiar circumstances of his situation compelled him to adopt the profession of the law. And here too, he might shine, did not the fenibility of his disposition withdraw him from the litigation of courts to woo the favor of the mules or attract the smiles of the fair. Mr. H. . . . has more harmony and modulation in his voice than Mr. M. . . . and the celerity of his utterance seconding the promptitude and vivacity of his conception, he seems for a while to bear away the victory, did not the frequent interposition of the president remind that in the violence of his career, he sometimes overleaps those nice and subtle distinctions, eloquence is so zealous in preferring. In the art of elocution, as in every other department of human learning, the mind must proceed by cautious and gradual advances to the development of those foundations on which the whole fabric leans. Genius must animate it, and communicate to it all that suppleness and veritility which in a process so complex, it is necessary it should have. But though, imagination is requisite to furnish those intermediate ideas by which the logician brings together the remote end of a demonstration with the primary and axiomatic truths of science, yet by the exquisiteness of its perceptions, it is too often prone to prefer the glittering oppositions of falsehood to the solid, yet less specious forms of truth. Mr. H. . . . however, is strictly illustrated by the manner in which he interests his audience. He possesses a strong sensibility of mind, and is, in many respects, as characterized for the solidity of his understanding as for the brilliancy of his imagination. The tone of sentiment, in his oratorical topics, is so mild and unassuming, his living pictures so full of delicacy, truth and vivacity, that it is impossible not to be charmed with the greatest part of his performance. Hence I conclude that his reputation stands on too firm a basis to be shaken, he will doubtless attain a feat in the temple of fame, and cannot be reached by the arrows of false criticism.

Before I begin the other gentleman's picture, I shall observe to you, my dear friend, that in these different portraits I engage, I know, in a toilsome and thorny path, but with hopes neither depressed by fear, nor elevated beyond the bounds of rational expectation. I will never descend to prostitute my pen to degrading flattery for the purpose of obtaining favour. If I fail, I shall have at least the controlling and honorable reflection, of having aimed at my young friend's good.—If my laudable and honest exertions obtain for me, the esteem of the worthy, and the sanction of the liberal and enlightened, I shall move on in my glad career, animated with the delightful hope, that as time and experience mellow the powers of our mind, and my young orators still open their ample stores to my constant observations, I may be found still more and more deserving of their esteem and friendship, which it will be my highest ambition to merit.

Having above gratified you with a short sketch of one of these charming speakers, I shall proceed in the same succinct manner, to introduce to your acquaintance, the learned, witty and sentimental Mr. M. . . . He delights in rillery, satire and whim: and looks at every thing through the optic of gaiety, aiming, however now and then at gravity and indulgence. The sublime, in the debates, is the pinnacle of

his ambition. When he delivers rich metaphors and rounded periods, to an admiring audience, he looks as if he felt like Apollo driving the chariot of day, to scatter light wherever his beams are diffused. Sound morals, refined taste, and deep learning he certainly possesses; add to these a jocund hilarity of disposition, which prompts him to view human nature in its most flattering colours, a playful vivacity of imagination, which knows how to instruct while it amuses; and be convinced that he is not the least acceptable part of our charming society.

Spectatorem delectat pariterque monet. He is a gentleman of as much solidity of judgment as any of the society, and has collected a valuable store of useful information. He is not only equal in this respect to his rival, but is fully acquainted with every other department of polite learning, and knows how to select proper models on which to form himself. This added to his admirable talents, has given the great superiority which he now undoubtedly possesses. The high polish of his mind, the refinement of his taste, the diversified powers of his genius, and the amplitude of his knowledge, communicate an air of ease to his manners and fallies, & enable him to convey instruction and entertainment in their most attractive forms.

## COMMUNICATED.

### SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RIVER ARKANSAS.

The main branch of the Arkansas has its source in the Mexican mountains, in the same parallel of latitude with the mouth of the Ohio, and also of Santa Fe, the capital of the Spanish province of North Mexico, and about 60 miles to the eastward of that city. This river joins the Mississippi a little more than 300 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, in about N. Lat. 30 deg. 40 min. In the spring, this river is navigable to its source—a distance of more than 900 miles; and it has no other obstruction than a cataract or fall, nearly 800 miles from its junction with the Mississippi. It has many windings—but its general course is S. E.

Perhaps it may be pertinent to remark, that Santa Fe is situated on a branch of the Rio Bravo, 40 miles to the westward of the Mexican mountain, and about 692 miles from the Mississippi.

The Arkansas, like all other great rivers near their sources, is founded by several branches; and two of them are remarkable from the strange appearances of salt on their borders. A branch from the S. W. is founded by a spring—about which vast quantities of salt are found. The Osages, when at war with the Spaniards, procure their salt at this place. They break it out of the hill in large clefts, and it is represented as very pure. About the year 1796, a gentleman,\* then just deranged from the army, visited these regions. He constructed a map of his travels—on which he delineated the place in question, and denominated it a *Salt Mountain*. He soon afterwards died in the Mexican mountains—but his map is carefully preserved. The water in this branch, as may be well supposed, is extremely salt. In the spring, it generally bursts over its banks, and covers all the low lands or bottoms. When the waters subside, a sheet of salt from three to five inches in thickness, is left on the surface of the ground. This fact is attested by a respectable man, who spent two years on this branch in pursuit of peltries—but he did not penetrate it to its source.

There is another appearance of salt on one of the N. E. branches of the Arkansas, equally remarkable. This is what is usually denominated the *Salt Prairie*. The extent of this Prairie is about 20 miles diameter. It is composed of a dark coloured sand—and so extremely hard, that the feet of horses will hardly make any impression on it. Nothing appears to grow on it; and this is accounted for from the saline qualities of the ground. The heat of the sun, by exhaling moisture, leaves a fine white salt over this immense surface. It sometimes rises to the thickness of two inches, and seldom more—but this always depends on the degrees of heat. In some instances it resembles fine table salt, and may be scraped or swept into heaps; in others an incrustation is formed, and it coheres like a sheet of ice. Heavy rains dissolve the salt, and precipitate it into the branch. What the water cannot carry away, is left on the sands, where large quantities of it may be gathered. This Prairie is annually visited by numbers of our Indian traders, and they seldom fail to preserve specimens of the salt.

The salt from these two branches affect the Arkansas even to its mouth. The water at the village of the Arkansas 45 miles from the Mississippi, is frequently so much impregnated with salt, as to be unfit for use. This has

\* Lieut. Nolan.

often been declared by the inhabitants of that village.

At this village the French arrived from Canada as early as 1685, where they formed a settlement. In 1687, some of the murderers of the unfortunate M. de la Salle, joined them. At that period the Arkansas nation of Indians was powerful. Partly to conciliate their affections, and partly from motives of interest, the French intermarried with them, and adopted their manners and customs. Very few of the present inhabitants are destitute of the blood of the ancient natives. When the French first settled Louisiana in 1683, they almost wholly abandoned agriculture, and turned their attention to the peltry trade; so that for the last 80 years their population has not much increased, and their wealth has greatly diminished. The village of the Arkansas affords a remarkable instance of this fact; for, though situated in the bosom of a fertile country, it only contains about 40 wretched families, the descendants of Europeans.

Perhaps there are few rivers in Louisiana, on the borders of which a greater quantity of good land is found, than on those of the Arkansas. The intervals or bottoms are of great extent—and most of the high grounds though of a rolling nature, are fit for cultivation. The climate too, where not infected by the vapours of the Mississippi, is healthy and agreeable. These regions also furnish several rich and extensive lead-mines, and an old French writer (Due Pratz), declares, that he saw at the mouth of a rivulet on the Arkansas, a considerable quantity of gold dust, precipitated from the hills by the rains. At the mouth of a rivulet on this river, the arms of France carved on a large tree, are still to be seen, though much defaced by time; and perhaps this is the place alluded to.

The preceding observations are partly abridged from a publication on the same subject, which appeared some time past in the Medical Repository.

## SPEECH

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 20th of December 1809, on the Joint Resolution approving the conduct of the Executive of the United States in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis James Jackson.

Mr. JOHNSON. When I consider it my indispensable duty to address you, I shall apologise neither for the manner, nor the time—and, however feeble my powers, to speak the sentiments of those whose confidence and whose affections have placed me here is a source of happiness which I cannot describe. To be silent on this occasion would do great injustice to the love of national honor & the patriotism of the district I represent, and in fact of the state in which I live. The gentlemen in opposition to the resolution have given an extent to this discussion which has involved our foreign relations with all the world. I may be permitted, therefore, without being considered prolix, to embrace in my remarks the disavowed arrangement and the events subsequent—nor shall I be considered wandering from the subject to review the situation of this country at the time of the disavowed arrangement, and to mention the great events which pressed heavily upon the eve of this period. What was this situation and these pressing and impending events previous to the arrangement? Our embarrassments had never been so great since the revolution, nor our injuries so numerous, so serious, so aggravated—the political horizon was overshadowed with clouds and darkness—no commercial arrangement existed between Great Britain and the United States; we were bound together by no conventional ties—by no treaty obligation. The commercial part of Jay's treaty which conceded so much to England, and which has so justly incurred the execration of the friends of our independence, had expired. We were adrift upon the ocean, upon the broad basis of the laws of nations, under which for a few years we were growing in wealth and happiness in a manner that excited the jealousy of Great Britain. She had failed to gain the same advantages by another treaty and she refused to enter into a reciprocal and liberal one. Failing in this attempt, the laws of nations were disregarded—changed by municipal regulations, and executed by the British cannon—power and necessity became her code of maritime laws, and our commerce and our innocent and independent citizens fell a sacrifice to this system of iniquity. The subject of impressment, the first in the list of in-

juries, the colonial trade direct and circuitous, the subject of blockade by which the civilized world has been closed to our commerce by proclamations on paper, the list of contraband, the search of merchant vessels, depredations in our waters, the attack on the Chesapeake where a number of our citizens were murdered and some still held in captivity, the British proclamation holding out further pretensions upon the subject of impressment than have ever been exercised with all their nefarious practices, the order in council levied a tribute, a tax, a contribution upon your soil and your property—These were the subjects of dispute, the points of controversy. Atonement for the injuries refused, and negotiation on other points had failed. The most sanguine among us gave up all hopes of better times. The crisis was awful, which presented to the American people the alternatives of war, or charge or disgrace—our situation was rendered more perilous by the internal divisions at home and the opposition which constitutional laws met with in many parts of the U. States. In this hour of peril and danger, the disavowed arrangement was announced to the people of the United States by our Chief Executive Magistrate—an arrangement which made atonement in part for the murder of our countrymen on board the Chesapeake, offered a prospect of restoring the men now in captivity and exile—which rescinded the orders in council as they respected the U. S.—with a promise of sending a special minister vested with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace. I cannot describe the feelings of the American people at this welcome news, when the agreeable surprise permitted reflection—the prospect of peace made their joy immoderate. A political jubilee was proclaimed. It was fondly hoped that a pledge had been given or a disposition manifested to obliterate the insults and wrongs of twenty years in a just and amicable arrangement. The effects of this disavowed arrangement were universal, not confined to one party, nor to one class of citizens. The few who doubted the faith of Great Britain were denounced—no party or politician dared at that time to say, and it could not be said, that Great Britain had surrendered any right, that she had abandoned any principle of equity or the laws of nations; nor that G. Britain had more than atoned for the injuries in which reparation was tendered, nor that Mr. Erskine had been over-reached, or that he had compromised the honor of his government. Not even British emissaries nor the papers supposed to be devoted to the British interest dared to assert any of these positions. There was a difference of opinion with respect to the arrangement in this: that one party contended or thought that it contained the maximum of what we had a right to ask. The other party contended or thought, that it was the minimum of justice, that we had a right to demand more. But all concurred in accepting the arrangement with great joy. This arrangement furnished subject matter for a very new & interesting discussion as unexpected as the arrangement. What was this contest which was waged so very warmly why, sir, it was who should claim the credit of the arrangement. This was the dispute—forces were marshalled—the newspapers were engaged and the orators of this House came forth in all their strength. I was also anxious to share a little of the credit, and therefore I put in my little mite with the rest. It was said by some of the opponents to the measures of the administration and the government that their opposition had produced the arrangement with Great Britain; and they therefore claimed the credit of the happy change. I could not subscribe to this doctrine, because I could not perceive its reasonableness, and it would have taken from those with whom I acted all the credit for which they contended. It was by others ascribed to the good disposition of Great Britain towards the United States which had ever existed, who said that Great Britain had been prevented from a display of that good disposition to do us justice on account of the partiality of Mr. Jefferson to France and his hostility to England. It was with sorrow, however, Sir, that I heard that great and good man called a French partizan; a man who could not be injured by such unfounded charges, and whose name will be inscribed in the Temple of renown in indelible letters; not only for his great abilities, but his great goodness. To bring other proof of the good disposition of Great Britain, Mr. Monroe's Treaty, and Mr. Rose's mission were called up. It was a great consolation to me, however, that it was admitted by the same persons that Mr. Madison, in

whom I have the greatest confidence, was impartial towards the two great belligerents, and therefore entitled to thanks and approbation. Another party, called the republicans, ascribe the arrangement with Mr. Erskine to the wise and patriotic measures of the government, and to the events in Europe which were at that time disastrous to English hopes. I was of this number.

But while we were contemplating this golden age, this new era in our history, at a time when the farmer had prepared his grain for market, and promised his impatient creditor speedy payment, when the mechanic expected an additional reward for his labor; when the flag of the honest trader floated in the winds of every region, and the seamen exulted with joy at the return of better times, and the wife and children of a fond husband and affectionate parent cherished a hope of meeting again the dearest object of their affection, detained by British impressments—At this eventful moment it was that the disavowal of that arrangement was announced to blast our hopes, and to put down our pretensions to credit. Laying out of the question past events, we are furnished by this disavowal with subject matter for another long talk equally as important if not as amusing as the one I have mentioned—old grievances are done away or merged in those of later date.

What is this new subject of discussion? The origin and cause of this disavowal. This involves several questions, viz. whether the disavowal originated in British perfidy, or in the mistake or misconduct of D. M. Erskine Esq. the British minister—and also an examination of the unwarrantable charge of Mr. Jackson, the dismissed British minister, by which he endeavored to shift the odium of the disavowal from the king of England to the Executive of the United States.

I shall not enter into a tedious and disgusting detail, but confine myself to the spirit of the correspondence—nor shall I enter into a construction of Mr. Jackson's verbiage and phraseology, but of its obvious and natural import. The disavowal could not have originated in the misconduct of Mr. Erskine, because no gentleman will impute to him an unworthy motive; his high character, his uniform loyalty to his majesty, the king, forbids such an idea. In addition to this I would call to my aid the doctrine of human nature, and ask what motive could exist in Mr. Erskine to deceive his own government or the United States. A motive for such conduct does not exist. But on the other hand every honorable consideration, as well as every other rational motive, must have impressed upon his mind the necessity of complying with his majesty's wishes. His standing as a man of integrity and intelligence, his continuance as minister in this country, all depended upon a faithful execution of the trust confided to his charge. He must of known that a violation of instructions would only have injured his own country and the United States in producing a disavowal. The disavowal therefore must have originated in the innocent misconception of Mr. Erskine, or in the punic faith of England.

Upon this subject I shall think for myself. Leaving out those events which would go to cast odium on the British cabinet, let me remind the committee that Mr. Erskine is a man of understanding, a man of integrity, and he still asserts that he acted agreeably to his majesty's wishes and to the spirit of the instructions given him. I must refer to the declarations of Mr. Erskine in the printed documents.

Under these circumstances, therefore, finding that I could not obtain the recognitions specified in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d January (which formed but one part of his instructions to me) in the formal manner required, I considered that it would be in vain to lay before the government of the United States the despatch in question, which I was at liberty to have done in *extenso* had I thought proper. But as I had such strong grounds for believing that the object of his majesty's government could be attained, though in a different manner, and the spirit, at least, of my several letters of instructions be fully complied with, I felt a thorough conviction upon my mind, that I should be acting in conformity with his majesty's wishes, and, accordingly, concluded the late provisional agreement on his majesty's behalf with the government of the U. States.

He states with candor and sincerity, that when he entered into the arrangements he felt a thorough conviction upon his mind, that he was acting in conformity, to his master's wishes, and up to the spirit of his several letters of instructions, if not the letter of them. He also states that he greatly laments



that an act of his should produce any embarrassment between the two countries. In a different letter he states that he had no intention to deceive the United States, and regrets the consequences which have resulted from the rejection of the arrangement. I will now speak of the conduct of the Executive, as to the charge brought against him, by Mr. Jackson. I will not condescend to vindicate the Executive. He stands (thank God!) above suspicion. His talents, his veracity, his love of country, are above suspicion. I will not speak of motives as applying to him, or I would ask what motive the Executive could have to enter into an arrangement which he knew would be rejected, and produce the mischief which has resulted? 1st. Mr. Erskine declares he did not lay before the Executive or the Secretary of State his instructions. 2d. On our part the engagement now disavowed was promptly executed by the Executive. All this was known to Mr. Jackson, and every circumstance enumerated should be recollected to interpret the intention of the British government to insult us thro' their agent Mr. Jackson.

From this retrospective summary, let any unprejudiced mind determine whether the disavowal originated in British perfidy or the mistake of Mr. Erskine. To enable us to judge still more correctly, let us attend to the mission of Mr. Jackson—and I am sorry here to state, that I understood the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) either by his express words, or from the unavoidable conclusion drawn from his premises, to charge the chief Executive magistrate with the consequences of the disavowal on the part of Great Britain of an equitable arrangement entered into with great solemnity, and which gave no more than our undoubted right, nor as much. I did not hear him cast any censure on the conduct of Mr. Jackson, nor upon the conduct of the British government on disavowing the act of its minister. He also admitted that the President had a right constitutionally to receive foreign ministers and might reject them upon reasonable ground. He also stated that the immunity of a public minister did not allow him to charge our Executive with a falsehood, or to appear to the people from the government. These principles being admitted, I listened attentively to hear where the blame was to be placed, on whose shoulders—and to my astonishment, the blame was packed upon the President of the United States, in failing to comply with an incumbent duty, viz. in not demanding the authority of Mr. Erskine to make the arrangement. And many authorities were quoted to prove the failure of duty on the part of the Executive. The gentleman has failed in his attempt, admitting every authority quoted. When a foreign minister enters into any engagement with any other government, and the stipulations are to be carried into immediate effect, there the government has a right to demand the power, or if you will, the authority of such foreign minister to conclude an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the compact.

But there is a difference between the power of a public minister and his special instructions under the power. It never has been denied that Mr. Erskine had power to make an arrangement on the subjects embraced by the disavowed stipulations. This is acknowledged by Mr. Jackson in the correspondence, by Mr. Canning in his letters, and by all those who support Mr. Jackson and condemn our Executive government. The President therefore demanded and received proper evidence of the power of Mr. Erskine to make arrangements embracing the orders in Council and the affair of the Chesapeake. Having done this, the President discharged his duty.

Secondly—Then how does the member from Connecticut make and prove his charge that the President failed in a great and an incumbent duty? The gentleman has ingeniously blended the power or the authority of a public minister with his special instructions. I would ask that learned member, whether the annals of diplomacy, or the laws of nations, or his treaty of Westphalia can furnish an instance where a government had the right or ever did demand a sight of the special instructions of a foreign minister? It never has been done of right; it cannot be done. It would be violating the most sacred right of a foreign minister. If therefore, special instructions are ever exhibited, it is from courtesy and from the free will of the minister instructed. This doctrine is proven by the case under consideration. If we had a right to demand the special instructions of Mr. Erskine, why did Mr. Canning authorize Mr. Erskine to show one despatch to our government? This is a case in point. The principle is absurd and unreasonable, and cannot bear examination.

When I have so often therefore witnessed the moderation of that gentleman, and been so often instructed with his remarks upon the laws of nations, &c. I confess I was pained to the heart to hear a charge of a failure in the President to discharge his duty to

this nation, made out by blending the powers of a minister with his special instructions. I regretted this still more when I recollected that the same member declared, that he would be more unwilling to censure than to approve the conduct of the President. It might have been useful if, at that time, the learned member had collected his observations as to the worth of character made when speaking of that of the British minister, and when we were cautioned against its traduction. A failure of duty therefore in the President to demand the instruction of Mr. Erskine at the time of the arrangement, has led to the disavowal & its consequences by the fair deductions from the gentleman's premises if not from his express declarations. I would ask, if the president had demanded the special instructions of Mr. Erskine, and they had been produced for inspection, what would have been the consequence? If the President had concurred with the construction of Mr. Erskine, and a disavowal had taken place as it has already, the hue and cry would have rung throughout the U. S. If the President had differed from Mr. Erskine and had refused the amicable arrangement, denunciations in the voice of thunder would have been proclaimed to the world.

[Concluded in our next.]

## FOREIGN.

### FRANCE.

Address of his most serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, to the conservative senate sitting of the 3d of Oct. 1809. **GENTLEMEN**—His imperial and royal majesty, taking in with a single glance the present situation of affairs, finds it necessary to order a levy of 86,000 men.—This is the purport of the decree which is to be submitted to your deliberation, and by which the new levy is imposed upon the classes of the conscription of the years of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810. Your wisdom will already have discovered the benefit of this arrangement. You will soon be assured that it is the result of a prudent foresight, and of the unceasing anxiety of his majesty for the public interest.—Whatever gentleman may be the issue of the negotiations of Altenburg, there are strong indications that the English, after having been driven back from our territories will endeavour to prolong the war in Spain. The numerous battalions which his majesty opposed to them in that kingdom, need only be kept up to their full complement, in order to battle all the attempts of the enemy.—If the peace be renewed between France and Austria, it will be impossible, without great inconvenience, to suddenly transport the brave troops who will have conquered it, from the banks of the Danube to those of the Guadalquivir. This remark has not escaped the paternal attention of his majesty; and let us be persuaded, that after such glorious exertions, he is desirous, and with justice, that the conquerors should receive the testimony of public gratitude and general admiration.—These points, gentlemen, will be explained to you by the orators of the council of state, and more particularly in the report of the minister of war; which the emperor has ordered him to communicate to you.—The levy required is moreover, much less than his majesty could draw from the classes by which it is to be supplied; besides, it will be rendered as little burdensome as possible.—In this crisis the senate will be anxious, as on former occasions, to forward the intentions of our august sovereign, for the honour and glory of the French people.

Report made to his majesty the emperor and king, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, by his excellency count de Hunneburg, (Clarke) minister of war, Sept. 15, 1809.

**SIR**—If the numerous victories of your majesty, and the extraordinary successes of your armies, be at the same time the works of your genius, the result of the most scientific military combinations, of your inherent intrepidity, and of the courage of so many brave men, these victories and successes are no less owing to your admirable foresight. It is this which has inspired your majesty with the idea of assembling at first, in the interior of the empire, whatever might be the complexion of affairs, the youths of France who are successively called to serve their country, and of making them constantly pay their contribution to the safety of the state, at the same time that they accustomed themselves to arms.—The temporary dereliction of this system would be productive of some danger to the empire, and it would be placing rather too great a reliance upon the future, however flattering appearances might be at present, to suffer the depots in the interior of France to want the regular supply of recruits, whenever a part of the young soldiers who fill them should be called into actual service.—A short glance at the state of your majesty's armies will be sufficient to shew, that the levy, which, I feel it my duty to propose, is sufficient at present.—Master of Vienna, and of more than half the Austrian monarchy, your majesty is at the head of the most formidable army that France ever had beyond the Rhine; and to judge of what it is capable of effecting, it is only necessary to mention, that it was hardly formed when it conquered Austria, in the fields of Thum, of Abersberg, and of Eckmuhl. Whether the negotiations of Altenburg terminate in peace, or whether the war continue, your majesty has in your depots troops enough, fit to take the field, to recruit your army in Germany.—In the month of January, your majesty pursued the English army in Galicia. While you were engaged in it, your majesty was informed that the court of Vienna intended to break its engagements. Tho' such an event seemed to call the principal part of your forces into Germany, your majesty nevertheless thought proper to

leave your veteran army in Spain; not that the whole of that army was actually necessary to complete the subjugation of the Spanish rebels, but to deprive England of the possibility of prolonging that rebellion, of which she is the cause. That power, seeing in the new system established in Spain, the presage of her own ruin, did not, however, despair of overturning it; and her efforts upon this occasion have greatly surpassed all that we have seen her make upon similar occasions.—General Moore had not been able to bring off from Galicia the half of his troops. The immense losses which his army sustained, did not dissuade the English government from sending a fresh army, consisting of 40,000 men, to Lisbon. It penetrated to the centre of Spain, and rallied round it the various corps of insurgents. The banks of the Alberche and the Tagus witnessed their flight and their confusion. Compelled to retreat to the further side of the river, and pursued at the point of the bayonet, they totally evacuated Spain, and the Portuguese saw them return in disorder to their territory.—At the same period, an army of equal force suddenly made its appearance at the entrance of the Scheldt, with the intention of burning the dock yards at Antwerp; there our enemies were covered with confusion. At their approach, Flushing was provided with a numerous garrison; 12,000 picked troops marched from St. Omer, under the orders of the senator general Rampon; and eight demi-brigades of reserve, which were at Boulogne, Louvaine, and Paris, proceeded post, to the points that were menaced.—These troops were of themselves sufficient for the defence of Antwerp. That place, which is covered by a strong rampart, and the advanced works which your majesty caused to be constructed four years ago, is still farther protected by extensive inundations; and on the left bank of the Scheldt, the fort of La Tete de Flandre, which is itself surrounded by an inundation of 2,000 toises, secures the communication of Antwerp with our fortresses in the north.—The English expedition was formed upon the supposition, that Antwerp was only an open city, whereas that fortress could not be taken but after a long siege. Independent of troops of the line, your majesty saw, at the first signal, 150,000 national guards ready to march, and at their head the majors of your infantry, officers of the fifth battalions, and veteran officers; you found in their ranks a number of old soldiers.—Numerous detachments of cavalry of the line were preceded by the *gendarmes* of France. The English were not aware that this branch of force alone could, at a moment's notice, assemble at any given point 50 squadrons, composed of men that had seen sixteen years of service, all equally experienced, equally well disciplined and armed as those brave cuirassiers who, under your majesty's orders, have brought to so high a pitch the glory of the French cavalry. As if by enchantment, the dispositions prescribed by your majesty caused to appear, at the same instant, on the banks of the Scheldt, and at the rendezvous of the reserve at Lisle and Maestricht, four different armies, under the command of marshal the prince of Pont-Corvo, and marshals the dukes of Corneglione, Valmy, and Istria.—The sudden development of such a force, and the national impulse which continued to multiply its numbers, struck the enemy with consternation. Their enterprise, calculated upon false data completely failed.—Europe has witnessed the realization of that which your majesty's penetration anticipated, when you pronounced that this expedition, originated in ignorance and inexperience; and when, sparing of French blood, directing that a plan merely defensive should be followed, you wrote to me:—“We are happy to find the English crowding into the marshes of Zealand; let them be merely kept in check, and their army will be speedily destroyed by the bad air, and the epidemic fevers of that country.” Whilst our troops were distributed in comfortable cantonments in the environs of Antwerp, or stationed in that fortress, the English army, encamped in the midst of marshes, and destitute of water fit for drinking, lost upwards of one third of its soldiers. But the facility which the English have of going by sea from one quarter to another, may lead us to expect that all that will have escaped the disasters of this expedition will be sent to reinforce their army in Portugal.—Sire, the various fields of battle in which your armies have distinguished themselves, are too remote from each other to admit of your marching, without inconvenience to the soldier, one of your armies, from one scene of action to the other; and your majesty, so highly satisfied with the zeal of the troops you command beyond the Danube, is anxious to spare them from the fatigues of the war in Spain. Besides, the French armies beyond the Pyrenees, now consist of 300 battalions and 150 squadrons. It is therefore sufficient, without sending any additional corps thither, to keep up at their full establishment those already there. If thirty thousand men, collected at Bayonne, afford the means of accomplishing this object, and of repulsing any force which the English may cause to advance.—In this state of things, I conceived that it corresponded with your majesty's views to limit the levy, necessary at this moment to the contingent indispensably requisite for replacing, in the battalions of the interior, the drafts which are daily made from them. The returns which will be laid before your majesty will inform you, that, of the conscription for the years 1806-7-8-9 and 10, there still remain more than 80,000, who, though allotted, have not yet been called into actual service. This immense reinforcement might march against your enemies, should that measure be rendered necessary by any imminent danger to the state. I propose to your majesty to call out only 36,000, and to declare all those classes entirely free from any future call.—By this means, your armies, sire, will be maintained at their present respectable establishment, and a considerable number of young subjects will be definitely released from the conscription. Your majesty will also have at your disposal, the 25,000 men afforded by the class of 1811, upon whom I shall not propose to your majesty to make any call, unless events should disappoint your hopes

and pacific intentions. Your majesty's armies are equally formidable from their numbers as from their courage. But who could advise France not to proportion her efforts to those of her enemies? In giving such advice, the result of the most imprudent security, it would be necessary to forget that Austria, very lately, had on foot 700,000 men; and that to create this gigantic force, that power did not hesitate to expose her population to almost total destruction, and to attack the very basis of her prosperity. We must equally forget, that England has taken a part in the continental war, by landing, at the same moment, three different armies, on the coasts of Naples, Holland, and Portugal.—The agitation of those who are jealous of France has been redoubled, because they are conscious that the present crisis has forever fixed her greatness. Their efforts will be impotent, because France has been enabled to reach the highest pinnacle of success and of glory, without making any of those ruinous sacrifices which destroy her enemies. In fact, notwithstanding the successive calls, up to the present moment, made upon the different classes of conscripts, scarcely have one fourth of those who composed them taken the field.—In considering the situation of your majesty's armies and the results of the English expeditions, can we, without a degree of satisfaction, behold England, in imitation of Austria, making efforts disproportionate to her means, and the wants of her navy? What can she expect from this contest upon land, and man to man, with France, that shall not redound to her own injury and disgrace?—Sire, the French people will have to thank your majesty for the inexpressible advantage and glory of a peace, conquered, without maritime expeditions, from an enemy who, by his situation, thought himself free from all attack. Every serious attempt upon the continent, on the part of the English, is a step towards a general peace.—The English ministers, who preceded the members of the present government, a more able set of men than the latter, were well convinced of this truth, and took good care not to commit themselves in an unequal contest. It did not escape their observation, that, to carry on a long war, it was necessary that it should press lightly upon the people who had to support it.—Within the last twelve months, the war has cost England more blood than she had previously shed from the period when she broke the peace of Amiens: committed in the battles of Spain and Portugal, whence her duty and her interest forbid her to recede, she will see those countries become the tomb of her bravest warriors. Sorrow for their loss will st length produce in the minds of the English people a well-founded abhorrence of those cruel men, whose ambition and frantic hatred dared to pronounce the expression of eternal war. It will excite in that people the wish for a general peace, which every man of good sense may predict to be near at hand, if the English persist in a continental contest—I am with respect, &c.

The Minister at War.  
COUNT D. HUNNEBURG.

Report of the Motives of the Project of the Senatus Consultum, relative to the levy of 36,000 Conscripts, on the classes of 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, and 1810, by the count de Cassac, (Lacaze) orator of the council of state.

“The enemies of France, observing that we levied the classes of 1809, and 1810, before the period in which they were to be called into action, thought, without doubt, that we had recourse to that mode, none of the resources of former years were left to us. How great was their mistake. If the French government had adopted that line of conduct, it was because it never could be brought to think that the English government had determined to wage perpetual war with France; it was because it could never be brought to think that the Austrian government to which peace was so important, so necessary—that that government, to which a liberal and unexpected peace had been granted, had a right to cope again with the French armies, directed by Napoleon the great, and electrified by his presence. Our emperor, therefore calculating upon a speedy and long peace, was willing to divide the weight of the war among several classes, in order that it might press the lighter upon each of them. He was also desirous that the French, who confronted these two classes, and who, according to the proper estimate of public duties, might have been deprived of their share of military glory, should be furnished with an opportunity of acquiring it. Disappointed in his first expectations, the emperor had recourse to those supplies of men which he had, from principles of prudence, left in reserve. Twice did he apply for succors, and twice were the contingents which he deemed necessary furnished with rapidity. Our moderation had thrown a veil over our strength, but our moderation is delirious now of manifesting our strength. Let us put an end to an error so fatal to our enemies, and which may become still more disastrous to them! When they shall be well acquainted with our resources, they will, no doubt, be convinced that a frank and solid peace is the only part, the only post in which they can find safety. It belongs to weak governments to seek for security in the concealment of their weakness, and the exaggeration of their strength. It is the duty of France to make known to her friends and enemies her true situation; that situation is such as to ensure the former with more energy, and to warn the latter, that, in taking up arms, they must expose themselves to certain loss. The following senators, in the precise state of the conscriptional force of France, and I can pledge myself for its accuracy; The class of 1806 consisted of 423,000 according to the lists of conscription.

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| That class comprising 15 months | 423,000 |
| That of 1807                    | 352,000 |
| 1808                            | 351,000 |
| 1809                            | 368,000 |
| 1801                            | 362,000 |

Total 1,867,000  
Of these classes, until the present moment there have been raised but 520,000 men.

|      |         |
|------|---------|
| 1806 | 102,500 |
| 1807 | 102,500 |
| 1808 | 102,500 |
| 1809 | 102,500 |
| 1810 | 110,000 |

520,000

There consequently remains still at home of the five classes, 1,347,000 men.”

The orator next proceeds to show the great facility with which the new levy must be raised, leaving an immense number still behind, and argues that such resource will be the most efficacious means of reducing the English to the necessity of demanding a peace, which, however necessary to France, is indispensable to them, because their very existence may perhaps depend upon it.

### Latest from Europe.

Capt. Cooper, of the ship *Alalanta*, left Lisbon the 12th Dec. and informs, that although various reports were in circulation relative to a battle said to have been fought near Madrid, yet nothing official or certain was known on the subject.—There had been no recent arrivals at Lisbon from England. [Philadelphia Gaz.]

From the *New-York Gazette* Jan. 11.  
Captain Coffin, of the fast sailing ship *Phocion*, left Lisbon on the 2d of December; at which time it was reported and believed, that there had been a battle near Madrid, between the French under the command of general Victor, and the patriotic army, in which the latter had 5000 men killed and wounded, and 7000 taken prisoners. It was also reported, that after this battle the inhabitants of Madrid set the city on fire.

Captain Coffin also informs, that a division of the British troops that were wounded in the battle of Talavera, were embarking for England.

The British army under the command of Lord Wellington, had formed a new encampment nearer the city of Lisbon.

Capt. Coffin understood, that of 18 French ships of war and 18 transports which made their escape from Toulon, one half of the number were taken and destroyed by rear admiral Martin, with a part of the squadron under the command of Lord Collingwood.

Capt. Coffin further states, that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between Marshals Ney and Soult. All conferences and communication between them had ceased.

Capt. Coffin further informs, that cotton cannot be re-shipped from Lisbon without paying a duty of 50 per cent, valuing the cotton at 9d sterling, with 12 per cent other charges. The re-exportation duty on pot and pearl ashes, 3 dollars per barrel—flour one dollar—tobacco 10 per cent on the invoice cost—and staves 50 per cent.

Capt. Coffin has favored the editors with Lisbon Gazettes to the 2d of December.—They state that a battle was fought on the 6th of November at Madrid (about 30 leagues from Madrid) between Field Marshal Mier and a French army consisting of 2600 foot 3000 horse. The battle continued the whole day, with considerable loss both sides. On the 8th, the French were obliged to abandon their position at Guardia. The result of this action is mentioned to have reflected great honor to gen. Friere and his troops, and to place the province of La Mancha again in the power of the Spaniards. [The official account of this action is published in the papers.]

The central Junta were determined to augment the army 150,000 men.

Toulon Fleet.—On the 14th of Nov. the British consul communicated to the Governor of Cadiz, officially the following letter from E. Wilie, dated Gibraltar the 10th.

“A British brig of war has just arrived from Lord Collingwood's fleet with the agreeable news, that admiral Gantheaume, on board of an 80 gun ship, two 74's, sundry frigates; and from 15 to 18 transports, with provisions, ammunition and troops, were burnt and destroyed in the bay of Rosas, and only one escaped.”

Another account states, that Gantheaume's squadron sailed from Toulon on the 20th of October—that it consisted of 3 ships of the line and 2 frigates, conveying 20 transports bound to the coast of Catalonia. They were attacked, on the 26th of the same month by admiral Martin with 7 ships near Cetta. The result was, 3 of the French ships went ashore, 2 were destroyed, and the others were rendered unserviceable. After this admiral Collingwood came up, and attacked the remainder of the squadron off Cape Croix—took 5 vessels and sunk four; the others retired to the Bay of Rosas, where 4 were burnt and 5 taken. Out of the 25 sail only one frigate escaped.

By the *Little Cherub*, from St. Bartholomews, we learn, that on the 17th inst. two French frigates arrived at Bassaterre, Gaudaloupe, from France. They landed their troops and sailed immediately. It is said they are a part of a large squadron, hourly expected at that island, with further reinforcements.

Great preparations were making in the neighborhood of the English islands for the expedition against Guadaloupe,







## NEW GOODS.

**JEREMIAH NEAVE**

Has just received an additional assortment of  
**DRY GOODS.**  
Also, a fresh supply of  
**GROCERIES.**

**BRANDIES,** Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glafs and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial, Hyfan, Young Hyfan & Hyfan Skin Teas, White & Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Kair'es, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Drugs, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton, Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c.  
October 21.

## NEW GOODS

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**TROTTER, SCOTT & Co.**

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, LEXINGTON.

Have on hand and are regularly receiving large supplies of  
**Winter and Spring Goods.**

Of all descriptions—unusually low for Cash in hand.

One of the firm residing in Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing Goods for cash, will enable them to give better bargains than ever have been sold in the state heretofore.  
Lexington, Dec. 17th, 1809.

## NEW GOODS.

**THOMAS D. OWINGS,**

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyfan, Hyfan Chulon Hyfan and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.  
Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

**J. & D. Maccoun**

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by whole sale or retail an extensive assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, and fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their mill manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.  
Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

**Maccoun, Tilford, & Co**

HAVE received an assortment of **RITTEN HOUSE'S** improved **SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES**, prices from \$37 to \$46; **PLATTING INSTRUMENTS** in cases, **GUNTER'S SCALES**, **SURVEYOR'S CHAINS**, **PROTRACTORS**, and **STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS**.

They have likewise received a quantity of best **PRINTING INK**.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.  
to accommodate those who please to call on him.  
January 20, 1809.

**Postlethwait's Tavern,**

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson. J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.  
January 20, 1809.

## FOR SALE.

**THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAINING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,**

WITH 3 springs thereon, about half cleared, together with about 300 bearing Apple trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry, and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beautiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished in the inside (and handsomely divided) with five fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same, in the position of an L, together with a large and convenient double Barn newly built and shingled roof, with other convenient out buildings. The above plantation lies on the Cincinnati road—the buildings one mile from Georgetown (Scott County) on said road, and bounded by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale, 300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge, and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and Cincinnati road (said land unimproved); also 1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying 10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimproved); also a Negro Woman about 35 years old, of a good quality to her age. I will take property of certain descriptions for all except the above plantation, and for terms, apply to the subscriber about 2-1-2 miles from Lexington, on the road to Georgetown.

**JAMES LEMON, Sen.**  
January 1st, 1810.

**The Kentucky Hotel.**

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title.—The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

**Cutbert Banks**

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

## FANCY CHAIRS.

**WILLIAM CHALLEN** respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the **FANCY CHAIR** making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New York, that his work will please those whomay call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coquelico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Settees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.  
N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

## RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 19th of August last, two apprentice boys to the Boot & Shoe making business of the name of **JOHN & WILLIAM LEMON**—John twenty, and William about seventeen years of age. Any person apprehending said boys and delivering them to me, three miles from Winchester, Kentucky, shall receive 25 cents for each, but no charges.

**ELIAS GARDNER.**  
December 23d, 1809.

## Fifty Dollars Reward.

**STOLEN** from me on the 27th December 1809, in the night, **A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN** named **LOREY**, rather taller than common, slim waisted, small breast, and has holes in her ears for bobs, she is not so black as some negroes are, but nothing like mixed breed; she has thick lips, long slim arms, she is very neat, and thinks herself much of a lady; her age is about 18 years; she is very fashionably dressed, had on when taken away a blue callico habit, a fur hat, white yarn stockings, and common winter shoes. I wish people to look sharp for I have some thought they will dress her in men's clothing. Any person securing her in any jail, or any other way, so that I get her again shall receive the above reward, paid by me.

**HIRAM BIGGERSTAFF.**  
Madison county—five miles from the mouth of Tate's creek, & one mile from Gen. G. Clay's.  
tf

## For Sale.

**A VALUABLE tract of LAND**, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plans double and single, with prickers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c. **Holshead & Meglone.**

Opposite the Market House Lexington, &c.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Lard at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

## Regimental Court of Appeals.

ALL delinquents who feel themselves aggrieved by the judgment of the Court of Assessment, held for the 42d Regiment, the 27th and 28th instant, are hereby notified to file their appeal on or before the 1st day of February next. Such appeal, if legally qualified to, and left with Robert S. Todd in Lexington, will be properly attended to.

By a resolution of the said court at their last meeting, it was resolved, that no monies paid by delinquents who had not appealed agreeable to law, should hereafter be ordered to be refunded; delinquents will therefore see the necessity of attending strictly to the in this particular.

**DAVID TODD,**  
2m Judge Advocate to the 42d Reg't.

## REMOVAL.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphrey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant.

**Robert Wilson.**

## Taken up by John Troxcell,

On the big Twin, about two miles from the mouth, in Gallatin county, a **BAY HORSE** four years old, about 14 hands high, no brands perceivable, appraised to 40 dollars.

**MOSES BAKER, J. P.**

## A GREAT BARGAIN

ON A LONG CREDIT.

**FOR SALE.**

THE Plantation lately occupied by John Jout, in Woodford county, containing 530 acres, about 475 acres first rate land, 200 acres cleared and in good order for cultivation. The place offers many inducements to the farmer, being but a few miles from the Kentucky river. There is an apple orchard of 320 trees that have borne four or five years fruit of the best quality, 100 bearing cherry trees, a very fine peach orchard, all inclosed, (as is a considerable part of the farm) with good post and rail fences.—The payments made easy, and long credit given upon the purchase money being secured.

Any person wishing to purchase will receive further information by application to

**JAMES MORRISON,**

OR  
**JOSEPH W. HAWKINS.**  
Lexington, Jan. 12th, 1810. tf

## HBLNK DEEDS

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

## ABNER LEGRAND

Has just received from Philadelphia,  
**A LARGE ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,**

WHICH HE OFFERS VERY LOW  
By **WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.**  
tf  
Lexington, December 26, 1809.

The highest price in CASH will be given for

**Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles,**

OF ANY LENGTH—BY

**JOHN LOCKWOOD,**

Corner of Upper & High Streets.

Also—CASH given for **BARLEY.**

Lexington, December 4, 1809. tf

## 100 Hogheads of Tobacco.

**LEWIS SANDERS,**  
WANTS immediately, one hundred Hogheads of Tobacco, for which he will pay two dollars per hundred, half Cash and half in Merchandise.  
Lexington Jan. 12th, 1810. 5t

## THE CO PARTNERSHIP

OF **HART, BARTON & HART**, was by agreement, dissolved on the 13th inst. Abraham S. Barton, and John Hart, the surviving partners, are authorised to close their affairs; to whom, it is hoped, those who are indebted to, or have claims against the said concern, will apply without delay, and settle their accounts.

**ELEANOR HART, Executrix.**  
**HENRY CLAY, J. Executors of**  
**JOHN W. HUNT, J. T. Hart, dec.**  
**ABRAHAM S. BARTON,**  
**JOHN HART.**  
Jan. 15, 1810.

## Notice.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette circuit court, in a suit in chancery depending and undetermined, in the said court, wherein Mary Usher, administratrix of Thomas Usher, deceased, is complainant, and James Hughes defendant—we will expose to sale part of a Lot, the property of said Hughes, on Main-street in the town of Lexington, mortgaged to the said Mary Usher by the said Hughes—on the first day of February next, on the premises, at twelve o'clock. The said part of a lot fronts on Main street, and adjoins the lot now the property of John Pope, Esq. and extends on Main-street half way to the corner between the said Hughes and William Reed, and also half way back to High-street, and is supposed to contain one quarter of an acre. The said lot will be sold on twelve month's credit, the purchaser giving a note, negotiable in the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or in the Branch Bank of Lexington, with an endorser or endorser to be approved by us.

**JOHN POSTLETHWAIT,**  
**JOSHUA WILSON,**  
**THOMAS WHITNEY,**  
**JOHN W. HUNT,**  
**BENJAMIN STOUT.**  
Comrs'rs.

**TOBACCO, HEMP, WHISKEY,**  
**Hoc's LARD, WHITE BEANS,**  
**and Country made LINEN,**  
**WANTED BY**

**LEWIS SANDERS.**  
Lexington, 1st Jan'y. 1809.

## Holder's or Combs's

**WAREHOUSE & FERRY.**

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has lately completed a large and commodious Stone Warehouse, 141 feet by 30, for the reception of Tobacco, Flour, Hemp, &c. The situation of said Warehouse and the road to said place being placed in complete order render it more convenient as a general deposit for produce than any place on that part of the Kentucky river, and he trusts that his attention will entitle him to a share of the public business.

The distance from Paris to Richmond is considerably shortened by crossing at the above place.

8th January, 1810. S. R. COMBS. 3t

## Ten Dollars Reward.

**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber on the first day of this month, a negro man named **DAVID**, of a dark complexion, five feet eight or nine inches high, a little marked with the small pox, about twenty seven or eight years of age; he took away with him a grey mare; whoever takes up said negro, and will bring him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward.

**GEO. TEGARDEN.**  
Lexington, 15th Jan. 1810. tf

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living about six miles south of Nashville on Richland creek, about the 6th of June last, a negro man named **BEN**, about forty or forty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very stout made and tolerably black, a blacksmith by trade. His marks I do not so well recollect, but believe, he has a small scar on his upper lip and two or three on his head, which he said was occasioned by a kick of a horse, and he has remarkable short sharp wool on his head. He had on when he went away, a dark mixed home made coat, white linsey overalls, and a tow shirt, a wool hat and a pair of very strong made Jefferson shoes with a thick spur peice behind. I bought him the fall of 1806 in the city of Richmond, state of Virginia, from Lewis Harvey, where I expect he will aim for, or the state of Ohio. The above reward will be paid by me if he is confined in any jail so I get him again, or delivered to me living on Richland creek, with reasonable charges.

**JOHN HARDING.**  
January 12, 1810. 3t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Charles Mason, dec'd. are requested to come forward and have them adjusted.—And all those indebted to the said estate are also requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced.

**JOHN HIGBEE, Ex'r.**  
**POLEY MASON, Exec'x.**  
Fayette County, Jan'y 8th, 1810.

## Taken up by Robert Tincher,

Living on Muddy creek, one Sorrel Mare, and Sorrel Horse Colt—she is about six years old, about fourteen hands high, has some saddle spots, the near hind foot part of it white, a few white hairs in her face, has a dark spot near the hip bone, the fore part of the near fore foot mixed with white hairs; appraised to fifty-two dollars.

**Nathan Lipscomb, j. p.**  
November 2nd, 1809. 3t.

A MEETING of the Madison Hemp and Flax-Spinning Co. will be held at Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock for the election of a President and Director, and for other purposes.

By order of the directors,  
**W. MACBEAN, Sec'y.**

## STUD HORSES

TO be farmed out on reasonable terms; pedigree equal to any country bred horse, for particulars apply to

**WILLIAM WEST**  
N. B. I wish to employ two Negro Men to work on my farm. W. W.  
Land for the cultivation of Hemp to be let. January 8th, 1810. tf



## STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER.

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of **COPPER & TIN**, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in an *superior manner*, to any done in this State heretofore.

**M. FISHEL:**  
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.  
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

**John W. Hunt, Abraham S. Barton & John Hart,**

HAVE entered into partnership under the firm of **Barton, Hart & Co.** and have become interested with the executors of Thos. Hart, dec'd. in the rope walk, belonging to the estate of the said Thos. Hart dec'd. under the firm of **Hunt & Co.** They have just opened an assortment of **GOODS**, in the house lately occupied by Hart, Barton & Hart, where they will constantly give the highest price in Cash, for Hemp. 3t

## NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE.

I HAVE RECEIVED ON COMMISSION, A QUANTITY OF GOOD  
**NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE,**  
Which I am authorized to sell at 18 cents per pound.  
**N. PRENTISS.**  
January 20th, 1810. tf

A List of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Nicholasville 31st of December, 1809, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Saml. Reedy         | Jacob Saulter      |
| Saml. Johnston      | John Ward          |
| Clerk of Jessamine  | Nath. Drake        |
| Circuit Court       | John Knox          |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Wal. | Capt. James Martin |
| ker                 | Mical Lyder        |
| Jesse Roper         | Mrs. Fanny M'Cabe  |
| Daniel Briant       | William Patterson  |
| Collen Moore        | Andrew Muldon      |
| James M'Campbell    | David Hendley      |
| Thos. Looker        | Wely J. Bumer      |
| James Brelan        | Elijah Cravens     |
| Joseph Deen         |                    |

**B. NETHERLAND, P. M.**

## To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of **WHITE SMITH'S WORK**, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings. Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

**Thomas Studman.**

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Office,  
PRICE 125 CENTS,  
**TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,**  
(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)  
Designed for the religious instruction of Children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.  
BY **JOHN ANDREWS.**

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
**BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC,**  
For the year of our Lord 1810;  
CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

[PRICE 25 CENTS]

**A SERMON**

ON **REGENERATION,**

WITH AN

**APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS**

To the Synod of Kentucky;

TOGETHER WITH

**AN APPENDIX.**

BY **T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.**

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

**Stone Coals,**

delivered at this place—Apply to

**Cutbert Banks.**  
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

## NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to Hire thirty Negro Fellows to work at the Little Sandy Salt Works, for which a generous price will be given.

**ALFRED W. GRAYSON.**  
December 23d. 1809. tf

## Take Notice.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE,**  
FOR a term of years, on low terms, and may be entered on immediately—the one half or whole, as may best suit the purchaser, of the **PLANTATION** whereon the subscriber lives, at the junction of the Town Fork and Elkhorn, part of Taylor's military claim, containing 100 acres, between 50 and 60 cleared, with a good Saw and Grist Mill, well calculated for any kind of water works or machinery, and answers well to divide as there are two seats equally good. For further particulars apply to

**John Colhoun, Sen.**  
December 22, 1809. tf

Scott Circuit Court, October term, 1809

James Sanders complainant,

Against—

William Smith, defendant,

**IN CHANCERY.**

This day comes the complainant, by his attorney, and his bill against the defendant being filed, and it appearing from the sheriff's return to the subpoena issued in this cause, that the defendant is no inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On motion of the complainant, it is thereupon ordered that the defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed against him.—And that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Attest,  
**Carey L. Clarke, c. s. c. c.**

## PROPOSALS.

Gentlemen who wish to possess a copy of that invaluable work, **LITTLE'S NEW EDITION OF THE STATUTE LAW OF KENTUCKY**, will be furnished with the First Volume at **FOUR DOLLARS**, neatly bound and lettered, provided they subscribe for the whole. The second and third volumes will be charged at the same price, unless they should fall short of 600 pages each—in which case